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JAPANESE ENCIRCLE HUGE ENEMY FORCE IN HONAN WAR ZONE

Break Through Enemy First Line West of Peking-Hankow Line at 3 Points

By D. UNNO, O. AKATANI, and I. SEKIHARA
Of the Military Press Corps

HONAN FRONT, May 4.—Breaking through the enemy first line at three points—Hsuchang, Mihsien and Hsicheng in the area west of the Peking-Hankow railway line, Japanese Units have surrounded the huge enemy forces there and are now threatening them with annihilation.

In less than 20 days since the beginning of the campaign, a total of six divisions, or approximately 60,000 men of the enemy forces, have been completely smashed, including the 23rd and 110th Divisions of the Chungking 85th Army, the 27th and 29th Divisions of the temporarily-organized 15th Army, the 42nd Division of the temporarily-organized 78th Army, and the 22nd Division of the 12th Army. Enemy losses are estimated, thus far at 15,000 including both the dead and wounded.

To regain their lost positions, enemy reinforcements, taking up permanent positions on the eastern side of the Fumiu mountain ranges, are putting up desperate resistance. The steepness of terrain and the great 10 to 40 meters deep precipices, peculiar to Honan Province, are making the movements of Our Forces very difficult.

The loss of leading officers of the enemy forces in this campaign, as known up to the present, follows:

Deaths: General Chang Tse-min, Deputy Commander of the 85th Army; General Lo Kung-liang, Commander of the 29th Division; General Yun Tse, Commander of the 110th Division.

Wounded: General Wu Chao-chou, Commander of the 85th Army.

Taken Prisoner: General Chung, Deputy Commander of the 110th Division.

Suicide: General Wang, Commander of the 31st Brigade, 11th Division (punished by the enemy side).

Missing: General Chiang Tang Chih, Commander of the 11th Division.

Airmen Pound Foes

By M. YOSHIBAYASHI and Y. OKI
Of the Military Press Corps

AT X X BASE, May 4.—In support of the furious thrust being made by the Imperial Land Forces against Chiang Kai-shek's troops in the neighborhood of the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Japanese Army Air Force has begun a systematic pounding of enemy positions on the Honan front above the Yellow River bridge of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

Scores of times between dawn and sundown of April 19 dive-bombing raids were launched against Pawangchen, 10 kilometers above the Yellow River bridge on the southern bank of the river. During these terrific attacks, the strong fortifications of the enemy extending more than 10 kilometers wide from east to west and three kilometers deep, which had been completed after more than two years' work, were reduced to debris.

The Japanese Air Force also attacked, between April 20 and 25, the railway line running between Loyang and Sian, on the Lung-Hai Railway, which is the main commissary line of the enemy connecting with the rear. On three occasions it bombed troop trains full of men and munitions near Shengchih Station. It also attacked the Loyang Station on April 25 despite desperate anti-aircraft fire of the enemy and completely gutted the station, warehouse and a freight train.

On April 22 the Japanese planes intercepted an enemy force numbering more than 3,000 and possessing hundreds of carloads of ammunition and scores of guns, which were in full flight from Jungyang and Ketien near Mihsien, inflicting a crushing blow. From dawn on April 25, they rained bombs on the enemy forces massed at Tengfeng, Tachintien and Linjutao. Especially in an area east of Linjutao they scored direct hits on about 2,000 enemy infantry and 150 vehicles.

On the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Birthday on April 29, the main strength of Our Air Force sallied out from early morning and repeatedly bombed the steel bridge over the Tuanmi River between Lingpao on the Lung-Hai Railway and Hankukwan, two kilometers southwest of Lingpao, breaking the bridge in two.

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2 U.S. Planes Downed In 'Unfortunate Fray' With Own Naval Unit

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Americans who were infuriated over the revelation made recently by returned war correspondents of the shooting down of more than 20 American transport planes by their own anti-aircraft batteries last summer in Sicily will have another reason to complain for a report comes from MacArthur headquarters that American planes and PT boats engaged in an "unfortunate battle" off Rabaul last Sunday morning. The report said that one of the PT boats, allegedly resembling the craft used by the Japanese, was stuck on a reef when American fighter planes attacked it. Gunners of the boat shot down one of the planes. Meanwhile, a second PT boat came to the assistance of the grounded craft and it, too, was attacked. Its gunner shot down another plane. MacArthur's communique said that both PT boats were wrecked and that there were casualties.

NIPPON OFFENSIVE IN INDIA STRESSED

Stimson Admits Japanese Action Been Extremely Intensified During Past 2 Weeks

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—Intensification of the Japanese offensive in the Indo-Burma fighting is being admitted by communiques issued by various anti-Axis sources reaching here.

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, in a press conference today said that the Indo-Burma fighting has developed into a complicated melee, but fundamentally operations on both sides are primarily being concentrated on the cutting off of lines of communications and it was notable that the Japanese offensive action in the area during the past two weeks have become extremely intensified, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Stimson added that with the new phase in the fighting, action in the Palel sector has now extended into a definite line running from the Indian Ocean to the China border.

Meanwhile, a Reuters dispatch from Kandy, Ceylon, today disclosed that the Indo-Burma fighting is presently concentrated into three main sectors; principally around Kohima and Palel, in the Maungdaw-Buthidaung road area and in northern Burma where air-borne troops are engaged in combat. The anti-Axis forces are meeting with furious attacks on all fronts.

Again, from the anti-Axis southeastern Asia headquarters came the official communique today admitting the complete failure of the operations to reopen the Burma road.

The communique added that the British forces in south Burma had also hoped to regain Akyab on Bengal Bay, this year, but this campaign too had ended in failure and the British forces were forced to retreat.

British in Dilemma

By A. INO and U. IIZUKA
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, May 3.—With a daily increase of the number of sepoys deserting the British-Indian forces to join the Azad Hind Fauj, the British have become extremely suspicious of the Indian troops. The warning "All Indians must be regarded as troops of the Indian National Army," attests to the British distrust of sepoys.

Having witnessed with their own eyes the valor and courage of the Indian National Army now advancing into Indian territory, the Gurkhas whom the British have hitherto considered faithful to them are daily deserting the British-Indian forces. In face of the increase of deserters, the British authorities are at a loss what to do.

Influenced by the joining of the Gurkhas and the Sikhs in the ranks of the Indian National Army as well as with the realization of the true importance of the present campaign, other sepoys are daily streaming in to join the Azad Hind Fauj.

As it is impossible to distinguish the troops of the Indian National Army from sepoys it is warned in the enemy camp that all Indians must be regarded as the troops of the National Army. The fact eloquently testifies to the distrust entertained by the British against the Indians.

KOGA'S HEROIC END INSPIRES OUR NAVY, DECLARES KURIHARA

Late Commander-in-Chief of Combined Fleet Gave His All, Avers Spokesman

The Navy's fighting spirit has been palpably enhanced and its determination to overthrow the enemy, rendered firmer than ever by the death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, at his post while directing operations from a plane, and the dauntless will of the late Fleet-Admirals Yamamoto and Koga to keep untarnished the armed prestige of Japan lives on in the heart of every Japanese sailor, Captain Etsuzo Kurihara, Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, said in a statement he issued concerning the communique of the Imperial Headquarters given out at 3 p.m. Friday.

Captain Kurihara's statement follows:

"As announced in today's communique of the Imperial Headquarters, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet Koga died in the performance of his duties on the front in March this year.

"His Majesty the Emperor, in recognition of his distinguished services, has most graciously placed him on the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals and has granted him the title of Fleet-Admiral, besides conferring upon him the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon. We are profoundly moved by the infinite benevolence of His Imperial Majesty.

"The late Fleet-Admiral was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in April last year and since then he took command in person of the officers and men of the fleet whose fiery fighting spirit was fanned all the more intensely by his inspiring leadership. Finally, while directing operations from a plane on the first line, he died in the performance of his duties.

"The war situation during the entire period that he was in command of the Combined Fleet was most stringent and trying but the late Fleet Admiral as supreme commander on first-line duty gave his heart and soul to his onerous tasks day and night and well manifested the traditional spirit of the Imperial Navy, fulfilling his great responsibilities in every way.

"The times now are truly momentous with the rise or fall of our country to be decided by the issue of this war. The death of the late Fleet-Admiral Koga is certainly an event we cannot dwell upon without an acute feeling of sorrow. But the Imperial Navy, pivoted upon the Combined Fleet now commanded by Admiral Soemu Toyoda, is determined to fight on with enhanced fighting spirit by grace of the Imperial Virtues, inheriting from the late Fleet-Admirals Yamamoto and Koga the dauntless will to overthrow the enemy come what may, so that it may live up to the august expectations of His Imperial Majesty."

TO STABILIZE CURRENCY

Is Move Behind Loan to Chiang By Eden, Says A.P. Scribe

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Commenting on the new British loan of £50,000,000 to Chungking, which was officially announced yesterday by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Spencer Moosa, Associated Press correspondent in Chungking, said that the loan comes at a time when Chungking economy is sorely strained with prices officially assessed over 300 times the prewar level.

He noted that Eden declared that the loan was intended for Chungking to purchase war supplies and services in the British areas, but, he pointed out that Chungking wanted to use the money for currency stabilization instead as credit for the purchase of British war supplies. He added that there was no indication which side finally yielded.

British Submarine Sunk

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The British submarine, Stonehenge, is overdue and must be presumed as lost, the British Admiralty announced today, according to a London dispatch.

Meets Gallant Death

Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga

STIFF PRICES RAGE UNABATED IN INDIA

Government Desperate to Arrest Increase But No Improvements Made

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—Despite the frantic efforts of the British-Indian Government, no improvements whatever have been effected in bringing the skyrocketing of commodity prices under control as gathered from reports reaching here recently.

A recent special report from the Indian paper, Statesman, giving a general survey of the prices of daily commodities in Calcutta declares that there has been an average rise of 25 per cent as compared with the 1941 price index. Out of 70 commodities of daily necessities, only five are on the ration system at the present and very few articles are subject to price control. Although the supplies of ration articles seem to be generally assured, there is considerable difficulty in obtaining the price-controlled commodities.

The rate of rise in some of the main commodities are as follows (the figures are index numbers with 1941 as base): rice, 16 rupees four annas for one pound, 225; wheat-flour 140; sugar 65; bread 100; meat 286; domestic fowls 286; eggs 357; fish 232; vegetables 236; milk, butter, coffee 167; comestible oil 338; soap 252; razor blades 137; toothpaste 214; safety pins 1,233; hairpins 500; pencils 1,500; letter paper 100; salt 83; and cokes 200.

The enormous skyrocketing of prices and the difficulties of obtaining fish, vegetables, meat and other foodstuff really beggar description. The poorer classes are practically unable to get hold of burning oil, salt, coal and other essential commodities and the wretched condition of the general populace surpasses even the most far-fetched imagination.

159,302 Yanks Lost

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Another veiled figure of the casualties suffered by the United States armed forces was issued by Colonel Henry Stimson, Secretary of War, at his press conference today, according to a Washington dispatch. Stimson gave the total of 159,302 American casualties in all theaters up to April 31. This included 26,575 killed, 62,312 wounded, 33,814 missing and 36,601 taken prisoners.

U.S. Plane Crew Interned

Special

LISBON, May 4.—A four-engined American Liberator plane landed with great difficulty at Grat de Llobregat airfield, a Barcelona dispatch revealed. Seven of its crew of ten were reportedly wounded during its attack against Genoa. The damaged machine was confiscated by the authorities and the crew interned, the dispatch added.

BRITAIN HARASSING PORTUGUESE, SWISS

Applying Pressure to Both Nations to Stop Exports of Materials to Reich

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 4.—Britain is bringing pressure on neutral Switzerland and Portugal to stop all shipments of essential war materials to Germany, according to reports received here.

The British Economic Welfare Ministry stated that the anti-Axis nations are entitled to act against these two neutral countries because their own independence depends on the anti-Axis victory and furthermore added that any country delivering military materials to the Reich is only impeding the anti-Axis victory.

Crisis Faces Turkey

Special

BERLIN, May 4.—While the German press as well as German official quarters remain silent on the question of suspended Turkish chrome exports, Turkey's relations with Europe are discussed by Ulrich von Hassel, former German Ambassador to Rome, in a leading article published in the National Zeitung.

Mr. Hassel asks whether Turkey wants to belong to Europe and whether this is desirable when viewed from the European angle. He replies in the affirmative in both instances.

He attributes the tenacious clinging by Turkey to the Straits to Turkey's desire to protect its interests and to Turkey's determination not to let itself be pushed out of the European sphere.

"The Turks," he declares, "claim to be regarded as a Power which is in direct political and economic contact with Europe and wish to play an equal role in Europe.

"We know of no reasonable arguments which oppose this," he asserts. "On the contrary, everything is in favor of not overlooking the factor of Turkey in the new European Order and above all of organizing economic cooperation to the mutual benefit of both."

"Germany as the leading Power on the Continent cannot pursue any objective," he continues, "which can be regarded by Turkey, bent on its national tasks, as directed against it."

He then warns Turkey against the alliance between the Soviet Union and Britain for one cannot expect of them a policy supporting in an unbiased way the national-minded Turkey.

Meanwhile, the Ankara Radio tonight quoted the statement by Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu in which he declared that Turkey must continue to be prepared and watchful. He said that "Turkey lives in a world of crisis. As long as this great crisis prevails, we are forced to organize our lives and to discipline our activities."

He warned that "if one day we are forced to take up arms to defend Turkey's interests, such necessity must not catch us unawares."

LATE ADMIRAL KOGA HONORED BY THRONE FOR GALLANT FEATS

Admitted Into Supreme Council Of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals

In appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by Admiral Mineichi Koga, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, His Majesty the Emperor has graciously commanded to admit the late Admiral into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, granting him the title of Admiral of the Fleet, and also conferred upon him the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon, promoting him to the third Court Rank, the Board of Information announced on Friday.

The conferment on the late Fleet-Admiral Koga of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon was made public by the Bureau of Decorations under the same date.

The Board of Information communique said:

"His Majesty the Emperor, in appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, has graciously admitted him into the Supreme Council of Field-Marshals and Fleet-Admirals, granting him the title of Admiral of the Fleet, and also graced him with the conferment of the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon, promoting him to the senior grade of the third Court Rank."

The statement issued by the Bureau of Decorations follows:

"Mineichi Koga, Holder of the First Class Order of Merit and the Second Class Order of the Golden Kite, is granted the First Class Order of the Golden Kite and the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers with the Grand Cordon."

THAI PARTY FROM REICH VISITS VIENNA EXHIBITION

Delegation Led by Military Attache Places Wreaths at War Memorial

Special

VIENNA, May 4.—A delegation of Thai officers led by Rear-Admiral Langkhunsen, Thai military attache in Berlin, arrived today and visited the exhibition of the armed forces called "Our Army."

In his address, Admiral Langkhunsen emphasized his country's determination to fight together with Japan for national freedom and justice in East Asia with the aim of driving the enemy from the soil of East Asia and establish a New Order.

After the ceremony, guests from Thailand as well as the delegation from Bulgaria passed in front of the company of honor which stood at attention and then laid wreaths at the war memorial.

Bolivia Arrests Plotter

Special

LISBON, May 3.—A dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia, said that the Jewish multi-millionaire and mine owner. Moritz Hochschildt, had been arrested in La Paz because he had willingly participated in preparations for the coup d'etat scheduled for April 24 against the revolutionary government. With 32 others already in custody, Hochschildt will be tried by a military tribunal. Hochschildt had been sentenced to death already in 1939 under the government of President Busch on account of political intrigues. Upon diplomatic intervention, however, he had been freed.

Seeks Canadian Police's Aid

Special

LISBON, May 4.—The Ford Motor Company in Canada has requested the Canadian Government to send the Royal Mounted Police to the plants on strike to "preserve law and order," according to a dispatch from Windsor, Ontario. The spokesman for the company said that the request was made because the company officials wished to enter the plants. Previously they had been refused admittance.

ADMIRAL KOGA DIES IN ACTION IN PLANE ON FOREMOST FRONT; TOYODA APPOINTED SUCCESSOR

New Fleet Chief

Admiral Soemu Toyoda

NEW FLEET CHIEF HAILS FROM OITA

Appointed Supreme War Councillor in November 1942; Was Head of Yokosuka

Admiral Soemu Toyoda, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in succession to Admiral Mineichi Koga who died on active duty while personally directing general operations at the front in March this year, was born in Oita Prefecture and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1905.

In his naval career, Admiral Toyoda assumed the posts of instructor at the Naval Staff College, captain of the warships Yura and Hyuga, chief-of-staff of the Combined Fleet, Director of the Educational Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau, Commander-in-Chief of the X X Fleet and Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

He was appointed Supreme War Councillor in November of 1942 and has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station since May of last year.

PRESS IN U.S. FOLLOWING BRITISH EMPIRE MEETING

American Comments Reflect Anglo-U.S. Rivalry and Competition of Interests

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Reflecting the inexorable Anglo-American rivalry and competition of interests, the American press is closely following the current British Empire Conference allegedly because the United States is intimately concerned with the problems being discussed, according to New York dispatches.

It is recalled that there has been considerable urgings voiced in the United States for outright ownership of island bases in the Pacific.

The United States News of Washington for instance said that the United States is opposed to the British system of imperial trade preference and it has been making efforts to break down the system through the United States trade agreement policy.

Meanwhile, William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard newspapers' foreign editor, reporting from London declared that the prime ministers attending the conference are turning nationalistic and once again "speaking of the Empire's bigness."

Simms added, "It appears that the British Commonwealth and the rest of the world will more and more look out for their own interests" contrary to the post-war economic cooperation which the United States avowedly has been advocating.

Goebbels Greets Heroes

Domei

BERLIN, May 4.—Receiving a delegation of Reich troops on Wednesday, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, heard direct reports of the heroic fight put up by this group in Tarnopol against the Soviets. With great courage and fighting spirit these men, under the command of Major-General Von Neuendorf, resisted the numerically superior Soviet forces and fought their way to the German lines. For their outstanding services, these Tarnopol heroes were decorated with high military orders.

Imperial Headquarters Reveals Fleet Head's Death in March

NEW CHIEF AT POST

Zengo Yoshida Named Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station

Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died at his post in March this year while directing operations from an airplane at the front, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3 p.m. on Friday.

Admiral Soemu Toyoda was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in succession to Admiral Koga and has already been directing the Combined Fleet, the same communique revealed.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique further announced that Admiral Zengo Yoshida was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The communique follows:

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE
3 p.m. May 5

"1. Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, died at his post in March of this year while directing the general operations from an airplane at the front.

"2. Admiral Soemu Toyoda has been appointed successor and is already in command of the Combined Fleet.

"3. As successor to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, Admiral Zengo Yoshida has been appointed."

Born in Saga Prefecture in 1885, the late Admiral Koga graduated from the Naval Academy in November 1906 and was appointed Second Sub-Lieutenant in 1907. Promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Commander in 1917, the Admiral held the posts of instructor at the Naval Staff College, naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in France and captain of the warships Aoba and Ise. He was a member of the Naval General Staff and commander of the Training Squadron before he was made Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff in December 1937. He became the Commander-in-Chief of XX Fleet in October 1939 and was later appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters in September, 1941.

Promoted to full Admiral in May of 1942, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station in November of the same year. He became the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in April last year following the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and has been active on the foremost front till his recent death at his post.

AMERICANS ARE NERVOUS OVER EUROPEAN INVASION

Churches to Offer Prayer When Signal Given; To Suspend Private Travelling

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Americans are most jumpy about the European invasion, the Daily Express writes, according to a London dispatch.

The paper said that editorial offices are continually in a state of super-alertness and churches throughout the country are waiting for the invasion signal to be given over the radio in order to peal their bells to summon the people to prayer.

Meanwhile, Colonel Monroe Johnson, head of the U.S. War Transport Board, has asked that all private traveling be suspended as soon as the invasion starts.

Many wounded would have to be brought back, he said, adding that when the wounded arrive in hospital ships and have to be rushed inland and troops as well as supplies are being sent in masses to the ports, every railway car would be urgently needed. He warned that traffic would have no pity on the people who are on pleasure trips and are stranded.

Press Comments

Friday, May 5

SOVIET POLITICAL MOVES ALARMING TO U.S., BRITAIN

ASAHI—The Soviet Union has made another political move—the conclusion of an agreement with the refugee Czechoslovak regime to place the old Czechoslovak territory under the rule of the Red Army in case the latter should enter it during the current war. Already, in September last year, the Soviet Union had signed a pact of amity and aid with Dr. Eduard Benes, ex-President of Czechoslovakia and head of the refugee regime in spite of all British efforts to prevent it. Ever since then, the refugee regime has been practically a puppet of the Soviet Union.

Upon the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, the Soviet Union undertook to give the impression to the world that her sole concern was "to liberate her land and people" and that it was a war for the defense of the mother country. Recently, however, she has turned to the offensive in her political operations in Europe and has also come to plan military operations outside her own territory. In his May Day proclamation, Premier Stalin said: "We shall not stop merely at driving our enemy out of our borders," indicating the positive turn in Soviet policy. The new agreement with Czechoslovakia must be regarded as a move to pave the way for her future advance in that direction.

At the same time, it can be said to form part of the pan-Slavic movement that has been sponsored by the Soviet Union. Czechs belong to the West Slavs and are therefore part of the pan-Slavic family. It is this fact that the Soviet Union is utilizing as her vantage point for operations in that country.

On the other hand, the Soviets are not only active in the Balkans where many Slavonic peoples live but have already secured political footholds in French North Africa and southern Italy and are now planning to come out to the Mediterranean. It is clear that the Soviet desires and intentions embrace whole Europe.

The political or strategic bridgeheads that the Soviet Union has made in all parts of Europe has forestalled the United States and Britain at every turn and compelled them to yield their claims in Soviet favor. Consequently the antagonism between the Soviet Union and the Anglo-American camp, intent upon dominating Europe, is bound to grow more and more violent with time.

BEWARE OF CHINESE COMMUNIST MACHINATIONS

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—In the new continental campaign in China begun on April 18 the Japanese Army has reduced Chengchow, junction of the Peking-Hankow and the Lung-Hai Railways as well as Hsuchang and inflicted severe losses on the army commanded by General Tang En-po, one of the most trusted lieutenants of Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese are now reported to be extending their field of operations. This move has dealt a heavy blow to the vestiges of military power still retained by Chiang Kai-shek along the Yellow River but the influence of the Chinese Communist Party in North China is still not to be despised.

In a statement issued by the North China authorities on March 8, it was said: "The operations of the Chinese Communist Party in concert with Anglo-American intrigue have intensified of late in North China, working among the people to shake their conviction of unfailing victory for the Axis nations and to intimidate them by various acts of terrorism. We must maintain a constant watch over their movements." In a passage of its special broadcast, the Publicity Ministry of the National Government, too, pointed out: "The influence of Communism is expanding and gradually undermining the solidarity of China."

While ostensibly making efforts to suppress Communism, Chungking is endeavoring to use the influence of the Chinese Communist Party in its war with Japan. Recently, it has adopted a policy of driving communists to Japanese-occupied areas, clearing the hinterland of them and making them bear the brunt of the war with Japan. Its manœuvers to surround Shensi, Kansu and Ninghua, the central bases of the Chinese Communists, point to such a policy. The United States and Britain, on the other hand, are striving to fan the anti-Japanese fire of Chungking by instigating the Chinese Communists. Recently the United States established a consulate at Yenan in Shensi Province to make closer contact with the Communists. This American policy is aimed at manipulating Chungking through the Communists and to secure bases for the northward advance of the United States air force in China. Under the stimulus of these American maneuvers, the Communists are about to begin positive activities in North China to the east, in Central China to the southeast and in South China to the south.

The Chinese Communist Party is ruling Shensi, Kansu and Ninghua from Yenan where it has established a government of its own. The party is now planning to bolshevize Shansi, Hopei, Jehol, Shantung and Honan and to advance to Pokhai Bay. The Communists have divided North China into five military districts and are carrying on agitations with a view to undermining the allegiance of the people to the National Government. A recent communique of the Japanese Army said that the Communist army was active quite near the Pokhai Bay. Mao Tzetung, for instance, is claiming that the army has already reached the Pacific coast and is fighting against the Japanese hand-in-hand with the Americans.

In Central China, the new Fourth Army that was driven out of the area north of the Yangtze is now infesting Anhwei and is seeking to move into the area south of the river and to contact the Communists in North China via Honan.

The Chinese Communist Party has adopted as its program for this year: intensification of the struggle against Japan, development of productive activities and diffusion of culture and education. Under the instigation of the United States and Britain, the Communists have now begun stirring in all parts of the country.

The Japanese Army, of course, will not remain idle. Sledge-hammer blows are in store for the obnoxious Communists but every care and vigilance are needed to forestall any move on their part to disturb peace and order and to impair the production increase efforts of the National Government.

FOOLED CHUNGKING

MAINICHI.—On the pretext of keeping the landing operations on Europe a secret, the British Government recently suspended diplomatic privileges of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers stationed in Britain and prohibited the use of code telegrams and couriers. What is ironical is the fact that the Chungking representatives are also included among those who are denied their rightful privileges. Wellington Koo immediately protested to the British Government, but nothing came out of his objection. Diplomatic representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union are exempted from this ruling, because they are forming a common front with Britain, but Chungking has no relation whatever with the European front. That is the reply of Prime Minister Churchill.

Because President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had flattered Chungking, calling it one of the four great Powers of the world, it may not be entirely out of reason for Wellington Koo to protest against such a discriminatory treatment. Yet, what Churchill said was based on reality, and he did not tell a lie. Who ever might have been the Prime Minister of Britain, there is absolutely no possibility of Chungking being regarded as of the same importance as the United States or the Soviet Union. It was only a manifestation of Britain's realistic view.

As the worry of the United States and Britain over the war situation increases, their criticism of Chungking has become gradually more severe than ever. It is based on the judgment of the value of Chungking as a military factor.

But Chungking is saying that it clearly remembers that upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, British-American public opinion falsely flattered Chungking. Such a revelation, however, does not surprise the British-Americans. They know thoroughly the weakness and decline of Chungking both spiritually and materially. As it opposes the revival of Asia, Chungking is isolated in Asia. Its anti-Japanese resistance has brought it to the depth of suffering.

Yet, Chiang and his followers who are trying to unload themselves of their responsibility, are still giving empty promises to the people in the Chungking controlled area that the United States and Britain would soon extend help and thus are urging them to make utmost sacrifices. Not only to depend on America-Britain but to play a role as their tool is the only political capital of Chiang. Thus, the British-Americans are treating Chungking as they wish. They flatter Chungking and the next moment let it suffer. The loan agreements made by the British-Americans with Chungking that are ineffective in alleviating the Chungking's inflation and supply shortage should be regarded not as a means for helping Chiang but only as a revelation of the rivalry between the United States and Britain for increasing their influence in Chungking.

YOSHIDA APPOINTED HEAD OF YOKOSUKA

Admiral Was Navy Minister in August 1939, Later Commander of Fleet in China

Admiral Zengo Yoshida, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station in succession to Admiral Soemu Toyoda who became Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, graduated from the Naval Academy in 1904. He held such posts as sectional chief of the Educational Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the warship Mutsu, chief-of-staff of the Combined Fleet, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, commander of the Training Squadron and Commander-in-Chief of the XX Fleet before he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in December of 1937.

In August, 1939, he became Navy Minister and was promoted to full Admiral in November of 1940, being simultaneously appointed a member of the Supreme War Council.

Admiral Yoshida was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China waters in November of 1942 and then assumed the presidency of the Naval Staff College.

NEUTRAL TRADERS TOLD NOT TO AID AXIS NATIONS

Britain, U.S. Issue Warning to European Firms in Another 'Iron-Handed' Policy

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Marking still another action in their pressure on neutrals, the United States and British Governments have warned neutral European businesses "not to assist the enemy," according to dispatches received here.

The warning was based on the statement concerning the policy toward 15,000 business concerns and individuals which have already been black-listed because of their trading with the Axis and 10,000 of these blacklisted firms are in the Latin-Americas.

The dispatch said that under the "iron-handed" policy, sanctions against these firms will be maintained after the war for an indefinite time, "thus giving the concerns which cooperated with the anti-Axis initial advantage in competing for postwar markets."

Gandhi's Condition Same

Special

SHONAN, May 4.—According to the New Delhi radio the latest communique issued by the Bombay Government stated that there had been some worsening in Mahatma Gandhi's present condition and that his blood pressure had fallen further. The Mahatma's general condition has given rise to some anxiety, the report said. Meanwhile, it was reported from Poona that Kannu Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma, arrived there this morning and that it was understood that he would stay at the Aga Khan's palace with the permission of the Government.

Stettinius Back in U.S.

Special

LISBON, May 4.—Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., U.S. Undersecretary of State, has just returned home from his five-week trip during which he attempted to solve the increasing difficulties in Anglo-American relations in talks with British Foreign Office authorities and American diplomats in Marrakesh, Morocco, according to a Washington dispatch. From the airport, Stettinius hurried directly to see Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to make his report, the dispatch added.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

May 5

Near Sebastopol and on the lower Dniester, local enemy attacks were repulsed. East of the Sereth, the enemy continued his attacks with strong forces but all attempts to pierce our positions were frustrated yesterday. In the course of the fighting, 64 enemy tanks were destroyed. German and Rumanian bomber and battleplane formations inflicted heavy losses on the attacking Soviets for they destroyed 31 more enemy tanks as well as numerous guns and a large number of supply vehicles. Our bombers last night raided enemy troop deployments and communications in the area northwest of Jassy.

In the Nettuno landing head, the enemy attack launched after strong artillery and trench mortar preparation was repulsed.

Our U-boats operating in the Arctic Sea attacked a convoy bound for Britain which was strongly escorted by destroyers and carrier-based aircraft and sank eight destroyers and convoy vessels. Five more enemy vessels totaling 30,000 tons were torpedoed and two of these ships sank at once while the sinking of the remaining three is almost certain.

Our torpedo-boats on the night of May 2, torpedoed one enemy torpedo boat in the Adriatic Sea.

During the British bombing raids last night on central France, 51 four-engined enemy planes were shot down.

British raiders bombed Mannheim last night.

New Yokosuka Chief

Admiral Zengo Yoshida

BIG BATTLE FOUGHT ALONG SERETH LINE

Soviet Forces Continue Push on Moldavia Despite Heavy Losses Suffered

Special

BERLIN, May 4.—The Soviet offensive which was opened on May 2 in the middle Sereth area aiming at a break-through into Moldavian territory was continued yesterday in spite of the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy in men and material as well as numerous tanks, an Interinf report disclosed.

Due to the defeat suffered on the first day despite the employment of immense quantities of material and men, the Soviets yesterday restricted their action to throwing into the battle the majority of the badly-shattered formations by concentrating them in the eastern half of the sector, east of Sereth up to north Targu-Frumos.

West of Sereth, the Soviets merely attempted occasional assaults with minor forces which were easily repelled by the Rumanian troops. In the center of the battlefield, however, bitter fighting ensued. The battle was marked by powerful German counter-actions from the southeast and east, thereby succeeding in maintaining their position, the report added.

Although the Red Army employed a smalled number of tanks, 103 of them were destroyed, 67 by anti-tank guns and 36 by tank-bursting aircraft, while German destroyer and fighter planes shot down 21 enemy aircraft.

Air Attacks Exchanged

Special

BERLIN, May 4.—Activity in the air during the past 24 hours on both sides was again characterized by attacks on the lines of communication.

The greatest success hitherto achieved by the German night fighters over France was obtained last night when strong British formations raided the Paris area. According to reports thus far at hand 57 four-engined enemy bombers were shot down although the weather was unfavorable and rendered the task of the German night fighters difficult. That the fighters should nevertheless have been so successful is a tribute to their efficiency.

Only small formations of British fighter and bombers were over western Germany last night and no daylight raids on Germany were made yesterday.

Meanwhile, over the occupied western territories, mainly reconnaissance activity was reported. American planes attacked northern France, mainly the coal centers at Bethune and Anzin.

Over Italy, air activity on both sides was slight owing to the persistent bad weather. However, it is reported that enemy formations carried out its first night raid on the Rumanian capital of Bucharest.

Activity of the Luftwaffe was chiefly concentrated in the east where very strong formations intervened by day in the battle at Sereth. Attacks on Soviet tanks were carried out by special machines and for the first time, press photographs of the "flying anti-tank artillery" were published.

This consists of battleplanes of the JU-87 type carrying special armament. Press photographs showed two guns on board which are fitted below the wings.

During the day, German and Rumanian planes flying at low altitude directed their attacks mainly against the Soviet rear communications but in the vicinity of the front. At least 40 heavily-laden motor lorries were destroyed as well as 24 enemy planes shot down over southern sector of the eastern front.

The same night, several targets in the Crimea and in the southern sector of the eastern front were bombed. The enemy base at Dsankoi in Crimea was severely hit and explosions were observed in the munitions dumps and fuel depots.

REICH WILL SMASH ANTI-AXIS INVASION

Decisive German Victory Seen By Goebbels Against Second Front Attempt

Special

BERLIN, May . Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, in his article "Uncertain Factors" appearing in this week's "Das Reich," seriously weighs the chances of Anglo-American success in their invasion attempt and arrives at the conclusion that "our hopes for victory are well-founded. We do not envy those who have to take the risk of invasion."

"The issue of the war," Dr. Goebbels writes, "is uncertain as long as the decisive factors for future developments remain uncertain. As long as no decision is reached in the air war and the establishment of a second front is nothing but a subject for the war of nerves, the struggle itself is undecided."

The enemy camp doubtless knows that the air war as well as the formation of a second front involves many dangers and it cannot afford to suffer defeat in either of these enterprises without losing its last chances for victory, he points out.

Air war of the present magnitude that fails to achieve absolutely clear results is nothing but a senseless waste of valuable man and material, he says, recalling that it is not without reason that London and Washington have time and again shrunk back from carrying out this attempt and are postponing the decision, which, if once taken, will be irrevocable.

He observes that the enemy preparations for invasion are as good as finished and that what is taking place now in this connection belongs to the sphere of tactics and nerve warfare. Air terror, too, belongs in this sphere, he adds.

Germany Also Well Prepared

Turning to the ample preparations made by Germany, Dr. Goebbels then significantly points out that it is not only the enemy that has had sufficient time to prepare for invasion "for we too have had time enough to prepare our countermeasures."

Supplementing his victory conviction, Goebbels warns that apart from the fortifications which are generally known and have been shown often in pictures, there exist innumerable defense measures and weapons unknown so far. "If the enemy imagines that the invasion will be as easy as it has been pictured by London papers or by General Montgomery, we feel pity for them," he observes.

Dr. Goebbels then warns the enemy that it is a gross error to believe that Germany's air arm has been eliminated by the Anglo-American attacks or that they have any chance of doing so.

He emphasizes that Germany's aircraft factories are immune from raids, adding that prior to the enemy's terror attacks, they had been transferred to places where they are completely safe.

Then, stressing the importance of ground troop superiority in any attempts at landing, Dr. Goebbels notes that the example at Cassino has proved that bombardment, however violent and concentrated, will not be sufficient to smash strong defense lines unless they are accompanied by superiority in ground troops.

All Ready for Reception

He significantly points out that there is hardly one inch of ground which has not been most carefully prepared for reception of the enemy and that even London and Washington cannot dare claim that they are superior on the ground.

Then, expressing the utmost confidence in the morale of the German people, contrary to what the enemy have been propagating profusely, Dr. Goebbels coolly sizes up the approximate strength of the enemy and arrives at the conclusion that Germany's hope for victory is well-founded.

He mockingly asserts that the enemy during their thrust against the European coast will doubtless meet with very "unpleasant surprises. If the Anglo-Saxons do not take such hints seriously, all the better for us. The more bitter will be their awakening some day.

"We still hold some trump cards in our hands which we have carefully held back so far, but which we will throw into the game at the decisive moment," he warns.

Shifting from the military point of view regarding the invasion to the moral viewpoint, Dr. Goebbels significantly concludes that "nobody is threatening the enemy's fatherland. They are only becoming sacrificial offerings to the greedy clique of capitalism. On the other hand, our soldiers are fighting for their home and for the security of their continent. We are hopefully looking forward to the decision."

Hitler Dispatches Felicitation Wire To Wang Ching-wei

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, May 4.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler dispatched a telegram of felicitation today to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China on the occasion of the latter's 62nd birthday.

SPAIN ANNOUNCES PACT CONCLUSION

Agreement With Anti-Axis on Wolfram to Reich Made Public —Germany Not Affected

Domei

BERLIN, May 3.—The Spanish Foreign Ministry, on Tuesday, announced the conclusion of an agreement with Britain and the United States whereby Spain will reduce its wolfram deliveries to Germany and suspend the activity of the German Consulate-General at Tangiers in return for resumption of Anglo-American exports of oil supplies to Spain, according to Dr. Siegfried Horn, D.N.B. diplomatic correspondent.

So far, there has been no German reaction to this move, he reports, but without fear of forestalling any possible official German comment, it can be said that though Spain will gain some economic alleviation as a result of her political and economic concessions, no political advantages will be realized by her. The hostile attitude of Britain, in particular, toward the Falangist regime, headed by General Francisco Franco, will not be changed by the new agreement. The debate in the Commons, on Tuesday, following the declarations by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden leaves no doubt in this regard.

It remains to be seen whether and to what extent Britain will pursue her special political aims with the closing down of the German Consulate-General at Tangiers. When Head of State General Franco decreed that Tangiers should become a Spanish protectorate in 1940, Britain, in view of the military and political situation at the time, was forced to agree. Now, London seems to be of the opinion that the new Spanish concession is the first step toward the restoration of Tangiers to its former status.

Germany Not Affected

The new agreement concluded by the United States and Britain with Spain will have no effect on Germany, according to a special Berlin dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Influential quarters of Berlin revealed the following view in regard to the treaty:

"The agreement consists of the following items: (1) Export of wolfram ore from Spain to Germany is to be restricted to 20 tons a month in May and June, and to 40 tons a month thereafter, making a total shipment of 280 tons during the present year: (2) The German Consulate-General at Tangiers is to be closed and certain persons are to be deported: (3) Italian merchant vessels held in Spanish ports are to be released, but the disposal of Italian warships are to be left to the judgment of neutral countries: (4) The small number of Spanish Blue Shirts now active in the German-Soviet front will be recalled: (5) The United States and Britain will revive the supply of oil to Spain, which had been stopped for the past three months since February.

"By the above terms of the agreement, Spain gained some economic compensations in return for making political and economic concessions, but did not gain anything politically. The enmity entertained by Britain against the Franco Government is not at all changed."

Dr. Paul Schmidt, chief of the Press Department, of the German Foreign Office, made the following statement in regard to the new treaty in a press interview on May 3:

"The war economy of Germany will not be affected by the new treaty. Also, the United States and Britain will not be able to further injure the neutral policy of Spain. The closing of the German Consulate-General at Tangiers is not a question between the British-American side and Spain because the German Consulate-General at Tangiers has no importance in the execution of the war by Germany, and Britain has been dissatisfied with the measure taken by General Franco in 1940 to place Tangiers under Spanish protection and thus has ever been trying to restore it to its former status.

"At any rate, the pressure on neutral countries by the United States and Britain will increase, but it is Germany's military pressure that will make the British and American intrigue fail."

AMERICANS TRYING TO GRAB OIL RIGHTS

Making Desperate Efforts to Compete Against British Interests in Middle East

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The Americans are exerting great efforts to outdo the British even in the Middle East, where since the last World War British interests have surpassed all others, writes Murray Harris in the Financial Times, according to a London dispatch.

Harris says that if the Americans materialize their trans-Arabian pipeline project, the United States Government will use it some day as a political, economic and strategical arm for it is said that a contract between the United States Government and the Standard Oil Company contains a clause which stipulates that not a drop of oil from the Middle East may be sold without the consent of the Washington Government.

He declares that although the plan of the new pipeline is not yet known, it is quite possible that the British Government will yield to Washington's wishes and grant considerable facilities in Haifa, the terminus of the projected pipeline.

A conflict between the British and Americans regarding oil in the Middle East might easily result because British interests are asking why the Americans are not satisfied with the exploitation of the reputedly inexhaustible oil sources of the new world, particularly South America, which is situated in the American sphere of interest, he points out.

The reason for this is not far to be looked for, Harris states. "Everywhere in the world, the Americans are poking their noses into other people's affairs if they do not get rapped on their knuckles in time." He asserts that sooner or later, tensions will develop between the Americans and British which may lead to serious complications.

Censorship Is Protested

Special

LISBON, May 3.—Protest against the censorship of the Greek news was filed by anti-Axis correspondents who complained that they were not allowed to include any comment on the Greek situation in their dispatches unless it was in conformity with the official political views, it is reported from Cairo. This protest forwarded by General Sir Bernhard Paget, British Commander-in-Chief in the Near East, to State Minister Lorei Moyne, representative of the British Government in the Near East, and to U.S. Minister Benjamin Giles by the Commander of the American air force, the report added.

French Officer Executed

Domei

PARIS, May 4.—Prominently featuring the execution of Lieutenant-Colonel Cristofini, the French press is emphasizing the possibilities of a quick retaliation. It is also being stressed that the execution is a further sign of the dependence of the French dissidents on Bolshevism. the "Petit Parisien," for one, called it an inexcusable and unprecedented crime, stating that the condemnation and execution of the late officer for doing his duty definitely confirmed the submission of the people in Algiers to Bolshevism.

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Roosevelt Still Sick

Special

LISBON, May 4.—President Roosevelt who was to resume his duties at the end of this week will have to have at least another week to recuperate, according to Mrs. Roosevelt, the Daily Express reports from Washington. It is believed that Roosevelt is arranging a fresh meeting with Prime Minister Winston Churchill for the near future.

EFFECTIVE BLOWS GIVEN FOE IN ITALY

German Long-Range Batteries Heavily Shell Troop Transports and Supply Traffic

Special

BERLIN, May 4.—Anglo-American troop transports and supply traffic between the coastal mountains and Cassino and supply dumps of the invasion forces were shelled with telling effect by German long-range batteries on the Italian southern front yesterday, according to a dispatch by correspondent Karl Praegner, who disclosed that on the Via Appia, German howitzer salvoes dispersed a major movement of Americans.

In the Adriatic coastal range, German shocktroops surprise-attacked British harbor positions at Orsogna, effecting considerable destruction there. He said that prisoners of the Indian Fourth Infantry Division were taken. Near Arielle, a German close-range fighting unit penetrated to a camouflaged position of a British armored vehicle group which had been spotted, smashing the British guards and four Sherman tanks disabled in close range fighting.

The correspondent also revealed that a British night attack in the northwestern sector of Campo di Carne was foiled. An attempt by a major group of American shocktroops to improve its position at Grandi Forest was frustrated by an immediate counter-thrust carried out by German close-range fighting formations. Fifty-six dead Americans were counted and prisoners taken.

He revealed that south of Cisterna, two shocktroop formations consisting of Italians, who had participated in fighting in Africa and on the Eastern Front, particularly distinguished themselves by conquering important strongholds held by the Americans. This position was subsequently stormed and blown up by three Italian troops and the enemy suffered considerable casualties. Several Americans were taken prisoners. During the last 48 hours, he declared that German and Italian fighters downed nine Anglo-American aircraft.

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CELEBES ACHIEVES NOTABLE PROGRESS

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Works Expanding With Other Industries

Special

MACASSAR, May 4.—The reconstruction and rehabilitation works in the Celebes are making rapid progress. In the fiscal year 1944-5, a further increase in foodstuffs, development of mineral deposits and expansion of transportation facilities are expected.

Particularly remarkable is the progress being made in the development of northern Celebes and South as well as West Borneo where a huge increase in the rice output is foreseen despite the topographical conditions being less favorable than in Southern Celebes and Bari as well as Lombok Islands.

Brilliant headway is also being made in the development of mineral deposits such as nickel and diamond.

The construction of wooden ships has now entered the stage of large-scale production with abundant materials available, and an interchange of superior engineers as well as skilled laborers is to be effected among the various regions.

Parallel with the above plan, the construction of small-sized boats will also be increased with wholehearted cooperation being rendered by the Chinese merchants in the region.

A joint shipping agency has been established in Celebes with all shipping agents as members for the purpose of speeding up transactions in connection with the export of goods. Also the Riverboats Operation Association is amalgamating with all Japanese concerns and native agents organized for the expansion of transportation services on Kapuas, Merahoei as well as Landak Rivers and over the route connecting Pontianak and Tajang, all in Western Borneo.

It has been disclosed that all Japanese firms in the locality are training their own shipwrights. One Japanese concern in Western Borneo has even established its own ship carpenters' training school from which a considerable number of shipwrights have already been graduated.

In the meanwhile, the Mariners' Training Institute here is contributing greatly toward the expansion of navigation and shipping by training picked native youths from the entire region. This Institute is also retraining Japanese seamen so that they may assume higher posts. To improve further the welfare facilities for seamen, a Marine Service Association is to be organized in the near future.

Regarding land transportation, an increased number of trucks and ox-carts as well as draft-horses have been mobilized and these are now contributing greatly toward the development of various construction works.

Playing an important role in this system is the Southern Celebes Automobile Service Association organized on April 18. This organization controls the operation of all automobiles and motor trucks owned by firms in Southern Celebes for the purpose of insuring the most efficient use of motor vehicles by the most important establishments. Similar organizations are being created in other regions while labor service associations also have been organized, in various localities.

The Central Labor Association is in charge of importing laborers from Java and distributing the available labor. In addition, various volunteer labor service groups have been organized and are now doing more than their bit in reconstructing and rehabilitating the island.

MANCHOUKUO REFORMS POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Domei

HSINKING, May 4.—Regulations to reform the police structure in Manchoukuo which had been drawn up previously, were passed by the State Council today, according to the announcement made by the Bureau of Publicity.

The main points of reforms are as follows:

1. Simplification of the organization and attainment of composite guidance for displayal of speedy and forceful execution of duties.
2. Adjustment of police duties and simplification of office routine.
3. Reforms in the rank system in order to establish clear-cut demarkation of official authority.
4. Stiffening of employment qualifications and the perfecting of educational facilities to raise the general level of the entire police officials.
5. Placing of right persons in right positions.
6. From the standpoint of maintenance of peace and order, police force in non-vital spots will be reduced for re-enforcement of the police forces in the more important locations.

Marriage at Legation

The Swedish Captain Arne Lennart Svensson of Helsingborg, Sweden, was married on Saturday at the Swedish Legation to Miss Sophie Elisabeth Schniewind of Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany.

Fall of Corregidor

FINIS: U.S. AGGRESSION . . . (I)

Rise of New Philippines

By KAZUMARO UNO

Lieut.-General Jonathan C. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East, together with members of his General Staff stood nervously facing a whole squadron of Japanese newspaper and newsreel cameramen. Place: Cabcallo, Bataan, Philippine Islands. Time: about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of May 6, 1942. The scene: Surrender of the American Commander-in-Chief to General Masaharu Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Expeditionary Forces to the Philippines. Characters: The victors and vanquished.

When I first came face to face with the American general, I was disappointed. I had pictured him in my mind as a tough, seasoned military, battle-axe, biting the stub of a cigar; with the large, apey, sweaty hands of a brute, and eyes of a primo-killer fired with hatred and vengeance. Instead, Lieut.-General Wainwright was a slim, almost frail physical structure; his boney slim hands resting on a cane with which he was balancing himself; his small eyes with a bewildered blank stare, rolled slowly from one direction to another, searching for something that wasn't there. His khaki military shirt was unbottened at the collar, it was a hot sweltering day; and his black army shoes were dust covered as was his haggard face. My immediate impression was that of an elderly college professor of history or psychology, masquerading as a soldier. To say the least, he was a pitiful character . . . a true picture of a man totally disillusioned and defeated.

Close by stood Major General Lucius Beebe, his Chief of Staff, and other members of the staff party that had come to discuss surrender terms with General Masaharu Homma. Most conspicuous in the group was a young Lieut.-Colonel, who I learned was Wainwright's aide-de-camp by the name of John R. Pugh. He was married to the Myers (Lucky Strike) tobacco heiress. He was energetically trying to cover up the morbid atmosphere created by his superior's failure to cope with the situation with calmness and tact.

Negotiations Commence

Finally, when General Homma arrived with his Staff Officers the formal negotiations were opened on the veranda of an old shanty overlooking Manila Bay and the island of Corregidor. You've probably read of the details of the discussions which ended in rejection of General Wainwright's offer to surrender a portion of the American armed forces in the Philippines. Actually, he resorted to a cunning trick whereby he attempted to deny his position as Commander-in-Chief of the USAFFE, which fact was confirmed only a few hours before the surrender by Washington reports. Just before the meeting was abruptly brought to an end by General Homma refusing to deal with him any longer, General Wainwright re-assumed his leadership and offered to surrender unconditionally to the Imperial Japanese Army. However, as a punishment for his attempt to deceive the Japanese, he was given the alternative of continuing the fight to the end, or offering unconditional surrender to the Japanese commander in charge on Corregidor. He unhesitatingly accepted the latter and I accompanied the demoralized American staff officers, escorted by Staff Officer Nakayama, on their return trip to the island bastion.

My first contact with American soldiers was on the boat ride to Corregidor. What I noticed was their disregard for respect and subordination to their highest officers. General Beebe suffered from seasickness while crossing the channel, but his soldiers remained indifferent to his groaning; Col. Nakayama asked me to inquire as to his condition. When the boat reached the opposite shore, soldiers began to unload their knapsacks and it was only after a command issued by their senior officers that they paid any heed to General Wainwright and General Beebe. They clumsily took their commanders in their arms and started for shore. Twenty-five yards from the rocky shore, the soldiers, carrying Chief of Staff seasick General Beebe, slipped and dunked the poor general in the choppy waters of Manila Bay. They apologized meekly; the general was too much under the weather to say anything except mutter a weak groan.

Over Malinta Hill

Twenty minutes later, the party was staggering along Malinta Hill road in the direction of the tunnel where the Japanese commander had established his temporary headquarters. Because of their slow, weary procession with the sick general on their shoulders, the soldiers were told to wait with General Beebe at a certain intersection while General Wainwright reported to the Japanese Commander. I was advised by Staff Officer Col. Nakayama to stand by with them. The soldiers laid the general on the ground, and then sprawled out against the bank of the road and immediately dozed off into a heavy slumber. In the darkness, I looked down on them with a feeling of pity. How different these Yankees are from ourselves, I thought. To begin with, the very act of surrender I witnessed is so contrary to our sense of military ethics. How typically American! What is war for, if its aims are not worthy of supreme sacrifice? Our generals and leaders, together with their men, would fight on to the bitter end. To die fighting, causing our enemy to pay the sacrifice for their efforts, is the true spirit of the Japanese armed forces. The fear of death is cowardice unspeakable among the Japanese. To become a prisoner of war is a disgrace, to which death is preferable. While turning these thoughts over in my mind, the calm twilight night of the tropical Philippines was suddenly shaken up by the boom of artillery fire, the shrill of giant shells piercing the air, and the mumbled detonations as they blasted against their objectives. The soldiers were immediately on their feet with a bewildered, scared expression on their faces. "What the hell is going on?" They asked in chorus. General Beebe stirred and issued a muffled groan. I told the Yanks to sit down and not to worry. Th soldiers obeyed, fumbled around in their pockets for cigarettes, lit them with matches in trembling hands. I shuddered as I saw by the light the corpse of American soldiers lying in a pool of caked blood only a few feet away from where I stood. I overheard the Yankee soldiers talking—they were saying, "Goddamit, I'm hungry. What's happened to Wainwright—isn't he going to get us out of this mess? Wonder if the Japanese are going to kill us. Damn, someone's going to pay for this when I get home! This Goddam war, who in the hell got us into this? What a sucker I was to join up! This news'll kill my ma."

It was not until the following day that I interviewed American solders, sailors, and marines for an inside story as to conditions on the "Rock," as they called it, just prior to its surrender by General Wainwright.

Prisoners Give Reason

The demoralized mental state of the men were attributed to the following facts, according to the prisoners of war themselves:

1. Incessant shelling and bombing by our forces.

2. Listening to encouraging promises of aid never fulfilled.

3. Despite huge stores of food including canned corned beef, tomatoes, fruits, thousands of cases of canned "G" rations, coffee, sausages, fish condensed milk, an abundance of flour, cooking oil, beans, cereals, and dried fruits, men were issued an inadequate quantity, with discrimination. Rationing and maldistribution included (for men stationed at exposed positions) once a day, cold by the time it reached the men, one mess tin filled with cracked wheat, a dash of diluted milk, a piece of canned fruit, a half slice of bread. Inside the tunnel at the officers' mess, a typical meal consisted of meat, canned vegetables, bread in quantity, fruit, coffee and pastry, sugar and milk for men doing office duty, this twice a day plus a snack. In addition, a number of officers had private sources and supplies of food and liquor, (some of which was food from army stores obtained through the quartermaster department.)

4. Complete inadequacy of medical facilities for care of wounded and sick.

5. Civilian workers were given work in exposed places, without particular consideration or protection for their lives.

6. Military personnel were removed by plane and submarine when the certainty of surrender was evident in preference to civilians among whom were women, children, and aged people.

7. General MacArthur departed on a boat to Mindanao with his wife and son, taking a large amount of personal luggage, when space was at a premium. Later at Mindanao, fresh pineapples were loaded into a B-17 at his instructions to be taken with him to Australia.

8. Though the men felt that surrender was inevitable, talk of it was strictly taboo.

9. Speculation that a large air force and also a large convoy was coming, was seriously believed only three weeks before the surrender. Rumor had it that an air armada had arrived at Del Monte field on Mindanao, and a convoy was coming into the Manila Bay. So strong was this rumor that when Japanese cruisers were sighted seaward from Corregidor, men flocked out of the tunnels to see what was imagined to be the vanguard of U.S. reinforcements, promised by General MacArthur.

10. The Voice of Freedom, U.S. army propaganda radio broadcast, minimized losses and damages sustained and did not represent the general sentiment of the military personnel, or give the accurate situation of the defending forces.

11. Dances and drinking parties were enjoyed by officers and the nurses right up to the time of the surrender. Men coming in from no-man's-land saw these disgusting affairs, and naturally it had an adverse effect on the soldiers. An example of what happened inside of the tunnel while men were facing death outside: Colonel J. T. Menzie, Adj.-General of the Philippine Department, fell in love with a member of the nurses' corps, and they were married by an army chaplain shortly before the surrender. The two lived together in the tunnel.

These are a few of the facts related to me by the American prisoners of war whom I met on the day of the surrender. However, I noticed the completely demoralized condition, physically and spiritually, of the Americans by their conduct alone. Immediately following the surrender, chaos and disorder prevailed due to the inability of the senior American officers to command respect from their subordinates. Troops were absolutely disillusioned and demoralized. Initiative to organize emergency facilities for food, water, and medical care had to be taken by the Japanese Army. When high ranking Japanese authorities visited the defeated troops, not even the senior officers responded with military or civil courtesy, despite the courtesy shown by the Japanese. Of course, gambling among the Yank soldiers was a main diversion, betting ranging from food and clothing to rings and watches.

All in all, I saw for the first time a perfect example of a defeated, demoralized army, and I know now why I'd prefer suicide to becoming a depraved prisoner of war such as I found in that large disillusioned garrison of leaderless men on Corregidor.

10,000,000 BAHTS DECIDED FOR BUILDING PECHABUN

Construction of 3 Roads Linking Bangkok With New Thai Capital Progressing

Special

BANGKOK, May 4.—The Thai Finance Ministry will appropriate 10,000,000 bahts to be used for the construction of Thailand's new capital at Pechabun, according to the latest issue of the weekly paper, Pechabun.

Commenting on the steady and smooth progress being made in the construction work on the new capital, it was disclosed by the weekly that out of the funds appropriated, 1,000,000 bahts will be utilized for the construction of the Prime Minister's official residence, 1,000,000 bahts for the building of schools and 1,000,000 bahts for the Welfare Ministry.

It was further reveald that 1,000,000 bahts will be used toward public utility projects including the building of roads as well as the construction of three power plants of which one will be completed shortly so that electricity can be used on June 24, Thailand's Revolution Day.

The journal also disclosed that the construction work on three roads linking Bangkok and Pechabun is progressing smoothly and said that at least two of these roads will be opened to traffic by June 24.

It also stated that the university named after the new capital as well as colleges are expected to be opened in the near future.

SILK WEAVING COMPANY IS FORMED IN SHANGHAI

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 4.—A new Central China Silk Reeling and Weaving Company has been established to take over the work of the old Central China Silk Reeling Company, dissolved in November of last year. The new company was brought into existence under Sino-Japanese joint management.

Inaugural ceremonies were held yesterday at the Shanghai Sanshi Hall. The company is capitalized at 60,000,000 yuan or ¥10,800,000, half of which was invested by the National Government of China and the other half by the Japanese-controlled Central China Development Company and those connected with the silk industry in Japan.

OCHIAI CHIEF OF ASAHIKAWA

Major-Generals Ohashi and Shimokawa Posthumously Promoted

Lieutenant-General Chukichi Ochiai has been appointed Commander of the Asahikawa Division while Major-Generals Kumao Ohashi and Yoshitada Shimokawa who succumbed to illness at the front, on April 14 and 19 respectively, have been posthumously promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

Lieutenant-General Ochiai was at one time instructor at the Military Staff College and also a member of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry and the commander of the Army Automobile School.

East Asia Round-Up

South Borneo Contributes

Domei

BANJERMASIN, May 5.—Japanese, native inhabitants, and Chinese residing in South Borneo presented 612,000 guilders to construct planes at the ceremony held at the Osaka Theater on April 28, thus attesting to their urgent enthusiasm to participate in the Donate Aircraft Movement.

Lombok Chinese Donate

Domei

SINGARADJA, May 5.—Within one week, the 5,000 Chinese residents in Lombok Island collected 104,000 guilders of which 100,000 guilders were presented to the Japanese authorities as fund to build aircraft.

To Reward Policemen

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Policemen who have rendered meritorious services will be hereafter awarded the Order of the Tirad Pass by the Bureau of Awards and Decorations, which was recently set up by President Jose P. Laurel. Tirad Pass signifies a well-known district in northern Luzon where 59 patriots rose in a revolution in 1899 and fought to death for the freedom of their country.

Awarded Scientific Prize

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 5.—Shiro Tomita and Yoshihiko Sakamoto were awarded the scientific technique prize on April 29 by the Japanese Military Administration for their outstanding contributions toward the increased production of vital wartime materials.

Filipino General Honored

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—For the first time in the contemporary history of the Philippines, the Government honored an illustrious Filipino general long dead, during the Constabulary Day program at Luneta Park this morning, when President Jose P. Laurel awarded posthumously the newly-created military order of the Tirad Pass on General Gregorio del Pilar, hero of the famous battle of that name against the Americans on December 2, 1899. The award was transmitted to Miss Andrea H. del Pilar, the general's sister and closest surviving relative, who is at present living in Bulacan municipality.

Commendation Laws Passed

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 5.—New regulations to commend native Government officials who have proved satisfactory in their respective services were decreed by the Directorate-General of the Japanese Military Administration.

Savings Organ Created

Special

AMBODINA, May 5.—The organization of a savings association in every village was recently decided by the Japanese Military Administration here with the aim to control the people's purchasing power.

Youths Corps Formed

Domei

MENADO, May 5.—The inaugural ceremony of the Northern Celebes Youths Corps Headquarters was held here on April 29.

Rice Planting Starts

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—Large-scale rice planting has started in most of the central Luzon Provinces much ahead of the usual planting season, according to reports received here.

Kalibapi Chapter Formed

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—The Kalibapi Women's Auxiliary Service here has established a chapter to carry out Kalibapi social service work. Mrs. Alfonso Oboza, wife of the Mayor, was elected the first president of the chapter.

Indonesians Make Donation

Domei

DJAKARTA, May 5.—Ninety-nine influential Indonesian leaders in the financial circles donated 500,000 guilders to the Japanese authorities as funds to build aircraft.

Joining Kalibapi Corps

Domei

DAVAO, May 5.—Native boys in their teens will join the Kalibapi Volunteer Corps which will be organized here soon and undertake training in accordance with the Japanese military discipline under the guidance of the Japanese Forces and members of the Military Press Corps.

Football Games Set

Special

MANILA, May 5.—Two football games with the Chinese Collegians clashing with the Athletics and the Manila Collegians tackling the Chinese Stars will be staged at the Rizal Baseball Stadium to open the Manila Football League scheduled on May 7, the second anniversary of the fall of Corregidor.

Plane, Gun Donated

Domei

AMBOINA, May 5.—A ceremony presenting Ceram's first plane donated by the native inhabitants here was held on April 29 together with an anti-aircraft gun contributed by the Chinese residents here.

Pampanga Offers Prizes

Domei

MANILA, May 5.—In order to add impetus to increased food production, various civic and Rice Growers Associations throughout Pampanga Province are offering prizes for the best piggeries and poultries as well as gardens in each town.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION IN CHINA TO BE UNIFIED

Justice Minister to Fly to Peking to Obtain First-Hand Information

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 5.—A unified judicial administration for all China will be realized in October this year as preparations to place judicial administration of North China under the Ministry of Justice are smoothly progressing, it was revealed by Justice Minister Chang Yi-peng during a press interview yesterday.

Minister Chang, who is now visiting Shanghai, is scheduled to fly to Peking and other cities in North China shortly to obtain first-hand information of judicial conditions there.

The Justice Minister said that during the past three months much had been done toward the satisfactory management of affairs regarding foodstuffs for prisoners and detention houses and also the personnel of various courts.

Rites for Mrs. Gandhi

Memorial services for Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, who died on February 22 at Poona Prison, will be held on May 14 from 1 p.m. at the Tsukiji Honganji Temple under the auspices of the Mrs. Gandhi Memorial Service Office.

Le Consul Général de France a l'honneur de faire savoir à ses Compatriotes que l'ouverture de la Chancellerie à Tokyo n'étant pas encore possible, une permanence provisoire est organisée à la nouvelle Résidence, les mardi et vendredi de chaque semaine, de 10 h. 30 à 12 h.

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SULTAN OF DJOGJAKARTA AIDS IN ADMINISTRATION

Streamlines Structure of Government on Wartime Basis; Six Bureaus Set Up

Domei

DJOGJAKARTA, May 4.—At the initiative of the Sultan, Djogjakarta with its 2,800,000 people has rapidly remoulded its structure on a wartime footing.

Particularly remarkable are the changes following the transfer on November 15 last year of the Sultanate administrative affairs from the Military Administration to Java's four Sultans.

The ancient four councils of the Djogja Sultanate with their 20 sections have been abolished in favor the six Bureaus of Archives, Education, Economy, General Affairs, Engineering and Planning.

The streamlining of the government structure was introduced by Chief Secretary Notonegoro of the Sultanate Office, who had inspected the Japanese Government structure during his tour of Japan late last year.

The creation of the Planning Bureau is epochal in the Sultanate history, since such a measure had been frowned upon by the Dutch Government.

The Djogja Sultan was also the first of his rank to make an inspection trip out of his domain, such practice being discouraged during the Dutch regime. During his 10-day trip to East Java in January 19 this year, he showed keen interest in the Grow-More-Food-Drive which was carried on in various provinces. He is at present busy attending not only conferences in the Sultanate Office but also those held in his prefecture.

The Sultan often goes into the streets to inspect the various wartime activities of his people and even visits rural villages to encourage farmers to redouble their efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs. Responding to the Sultan's zeal, the whole personnel of the Sultanate Office are keenly interested in their new work. Officials going to Nippongo Schools have increased, while relatives of the Djogja and Pakoealaman Sultans are among the Indonesian students residing in Japan.

One of the major tasks of the Sultanate Office is the training of neighborhood association leaders. Over 1,200 of them, divided into over a dozen units, are receiving instructions regarding the ways and means of carrying on the new system of mutual cooperation.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1944

Fleet-Admiral Koga

The heroic death of Fleet-Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet of the Imperial Navy, in the line of duty while directing the operations of the forces under his command exemplifies again the unmatched spirit of self-sacrifice which motivates the warriors of Japan. No commander considers himself too exalted to share the dangers faced by the lowliest of his subordinates; no officer shirks the risks encountered by the least of his men. All are equally ready to give their all without stint for His Majesty the Emperor. This utter devotion of all ranks, high and low, to the supreme call of duty is the characteristic which makes the fighting services of Japan so unequalled in fortitude and determination.

No new or unprecedented example is the death of Fleet-Admiral Koga. It follows the tradition of the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto. It is a tradition of bravery, of complete devotion to duty, of self-sacrifice, of leadership by example rather than by exhortation. It is a tradition which makes Japan unconquerable whatever may be the fortunes of battle, which makes Japan immortal whatever may be the fate of individuals. It is a tradition which makes and will keep Japan forever great.

Grievous though may be the loss to the nation of such a distinguished commander as Fleet-Admiral Koga, his sacrifice at the altar of service can have but one result. That result is the result which followed the earlier death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto. It is that there will be no diminution in the slightest in the fighting power or the spiritual determination of the Imperial Navy. For as valuable as were both of these men, neither of them in one sense should be considered unique or unusual individuals. For all their outstanding abilities, they were both but typical products of the Japanese Navy, an institution which has produced, is producing, and will forever continue to produce countless other men of the same stamp. This eternal quality of the Navy's traditions means that the passing of one man, no matter how great, can cause no break in the continuing might of the Japanese Navy. Regardless of any loss, there will be a galaxy of great admirals to continue the unbroken chain of the Navy's incomparable tradition.

In fact, the gallant death of Fleet-Admiral Koga, following the earlier death of Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, will only result in doubling the determination of the Japanese Navy to avenge these leaders. There is now a double inspiration to spur the Japanese Navy to greater heights of endeavor than ever before. To avenge these leaders and to console their spirits, the Japanese Navy and indeed the entire nation will be spurred to new heights of fighting fury which will bode ill for the enemy.

Already the Combined Fleet is in action under the new Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Soemu Toyoda. Already the unbroken tradition of the Navy is being continued under this new leader. The Navy and the entire nation reposes complete confidence in this new commander, knowing full well that Japan's tradition assures the uninterrupted advance of the nation's divine mission until its heroes are avenged and the peerless objects for which they died are victoriously attained.

America's Denunciation of Chungking

Gone are the days when Madame Chiang Kai-shek was hailed in the United States as China's Joan of Arc. Past is the fulsome flattery with which America regaled Chungking, in default of the promised munitions it could no longer supply, that Chungking might nevertheless continue to fight America's imperialist war for her. Chungking as a tool of Anglo-American aggression in Asia apparently fell short of expectations. It could, therefore, scarcely expect gratitude, in no case a conspicuous occidental virtue, from those who had made what use they could of it. Nevertheless it surely deserved better of its masters than the chorus of obloquy of which it is now the victim.

Demaree Bess of the Saturday Evening Post now tells us that Chungking is weak, unreliable, lacks anything that might be called a modern army, navy, air force, or heavy or war industry, and is in addition disunited. This from Nanking, or Japan, might possibly not be surprising, since it approximates the truth. But from those who, while they still found Chungking useful, included her in the Big Four and lauded her military prowess to the skies, it is a very revealing change of tune.

A correspondent of the magazine Life goes even further to report that many informed Americans charge Chungking nationalists with being "rotten from skin to soul beyond redemption". It is to be hoped that this master of polite phrase is gallant enough to exclude China's Joan from this sweeping denunciation, though surely she and her husband must head any list of Chungking nationalists. Whether, however, the Generalissimo and his lady are or are not included within this scathing invective, Chungking cannot but lend a most uneasy ear to such acrimonious censure from those who so recently proclaimed themselves its foremost champions. Possibly intended to pave the way for making America's Chinese catspaw the scapegoat for the dismal failure of Anglo-American operations in East Asia; probably foretelling Anglo-American determination to drop Chungking from present or post-war Anglo-American councils, this astonishing about-face in American propaganda in regard to its Chungking ally in either case bodes little good for Chungking.

Lin Yu-tang has already bitterly assailed America for its incorrigible attitude of racial superiority and bluntly told Chungking in his book Between Laughter and Tears that China can never hope to be treated as an equal by the United States until its military power matches that of the West. Life's correspondent fully corroborates this view when he makes Chungking's "pitifully small" production of arms and ammunition, for which incidentally America's own failure to supply promised industrial equipment is largely responsible, the occasion for heaping contumely on Chungking's head.

Real and intrinsic power is indeed the only thing that merits Britain and America's respect. But now that the Burma Road cannot be reopened nor the Ledo route kept clear for a thin trickle of supplies to Chungking, Chungking has not even borrowed strength to masquerade in Anglo-American company as an equal among equals. How then should she look for continued consideration or respect from the United States?

There is, moreover, only one way for China to acquire the intrinsic strength necessary to enforce a trifle more occidental respect. Need it be said that this way lies not in continuing its disastrously unproductive service to Anglo-American imperial interests, but in awakening to belated realization that Asia is one? The Nanking Government, which has already obtained for China the full independence and sovereignty Chungking is allegedly fighting for, and in cooperation with the united nations of Asia is helping to consolidate the Greater East Asia common prosperity region, points out the one way by which alone all Asia's peace, freedom, security and independence may be secured.

A Year Ago Today

May 6, 1943

The food shortage in India has been further aggravated by the temporizing measures taken by the Indian Government and an atmosphere of unrest threatening the outburst of disturbances is prevailing in all parts of the country. Particularly in Bengal Province, the situation has reached an alarming stage.

* * *

The dearth of various war materials is greatly embarrassing and irritating the Chungking authorities, thus shattering their vain hope of winning victory over the Japanese. In view of the acute shortage of commodities, especially of arms and ammunition, the Chungking regime last spring enforced a special independent system for securing war materials. But there have been violators of the law, and Chiang Kai-shek is now reported to have decided to subject such violators to severe penalty.

* * *

The British Government has acknowledged the assignment of approximately 50 war vessels, including several large-sized corvettes, from the United States and will use these craft as convoys for British transports to ward off the menace of the Axis submarines.

* * *

As the result of the survey made in Britain for the costs of constructing one battleship, one aircraft carrier and 32 other war vessels, it was learned that unscrupulous profiteers in the British shipbuilding industries have been feasting on palatable cuts of undue profits, spurring the onrushing menace of a vicious inflation which is threatening to sweep over Britain.

Cordell Hull on America's Foreign Policy

By Japonicus

III
Democracy

Mr. Hull seems to be determined to impose upon Europe a "democratic way of life." He says, "We look with deep faith to the period of great democratic accomplishments in Europe. Liberation from the German yoke will give the people of Europe a new magnificent opportunity to fulfill their democratic aspirations both in building democratic political institutions of their own choice, and in achieving a social and economic democracy on which political democracy must rest." Possibly this is just as much a propaganda slogan as the Wilsonian "making the world safe for democracy." Ingenious propaganda, indeed, to the masses of Europe, who are still under the delusion that America is a land where everybody is socially, economically, and politically free and equal. More probably his statement is motivated by power-political considerations, in view of the additional passage, "It is important to our national interest to encourage this."

As regards France, he envisages in the immediate future the establishment of a civil administration--a "democratic" civil administration, he repeats—by Frenchmen, subject, however, to the untrammeled authority of the military commander. And behind his refusal to recognize the French Committee as the nucleus of a future French government is probably concealed Mr Hull's apprehension that that regime may adopt a Soviet pattern of "democracy."

As regards Italy, he refers to the Moscow Declaration concerning the policy initiated by the British and American Governments, namely that the Italian Government shall be made more "democratic" by the introduction of representatives of those sections of the Italian people who have always opposed Fascism. Whatever kind words Mr. Churchill may have said about the King and Badoglio, their regime certainly fails to pass that test. Reconstruction, however, is to be postponed in view of the current military situation. The resumption of full diplomatic relations with the Badoglio Government by the Soviet Union without any notice being given to the United States is not, somehow or other, mentioned in Mr. Hull's address, although the American people would be most anxious for some elucidation about the affair. The future alone can tell whether the "democratic" reconstruction envisaged is to be of an American, British or a Soviet pattern. It may well be feared by the Italians that the issue will be decided not by the will of the Italian people but a balance of influence as between America, Britain, and the Soviet Union.

With regard to minor states in South and East Europe, Mr. Hull stresses not democracy but the establishment "of controls necessary to bring order." As if he deems it proper to meet critics in advance, he adds, "stability and order do not and cannot mean reaction." It may be that his silence as to the immediate form of government is due to the fact that, unlike France and Italy, that part of Europe is beyond America's possible sphere of influence.

If Justice Holmes were called to life again and asked for an advisory opinion on democracy and nazism, he would answer with his characteristic sense of historic relativism, that both the one and the other form of government were necessary products of history. Anglo-Saxon democracy came into being largely as a reaction to Stuart despotism. Though he would cherish that Anglo-Saxon tradition with his compatriots, he would dissent as usual from the majority opinion that democracy should be valid even to a society with a completely different historical setting. On the contrary, he would say that neither Fascism nor Nazism was a mere creation of a single statesman like Signor Mussolini or Herr Hitler; they developed as a reaction to the policy of the British and French during the postwar period in the political and economic field. You could not dogmatize, he would say, that a form of government was iniquitous simply because it was different from the one you were familiar with. But Mr. Hull, unlike Justice Holmes, prefers to cater to the common American prejudices, and solemnly asserts that "democracy and nazism cannot co-exist." With an attitude reminding us of the old Holy Alliance, which vehemently denounced as unholy and unchristian the revolutionary movements in the new hemisphere, Mr. Hull condemns Nazism as inherently immoral and hopes to crush it with the combined strength of the United Nations—the 20th century Holy Alliance. It seems that to Mr. Hull a page of logic is worth a volume of history.

We do not know whether political democracy in which the vote of Jesus Christ is worth exactly as much as the vote of Judas Iscariot and more especially the American democracy, which operates by "the fatal artillery of popular excitation," and in which the Democrats are ushered into office by reason of Mr. Roosevelt's golden voice with which to perform on the radio, is really conducive, as Mr. Hull seems to presume, to the improvement of the welfare of the peoples of 20th century Europe. We do not know whether Europeans can come to like the American type of social democracy in which casual acquaintances are called by their Christian names, etc., etc., and on which, according to Mr. Hull, a political democracy must be based. We are astonished to hear Mr. Hull mention economic democracy. We all thought that as far as economic democracy was concerned America—a land of plutocracy par excellence—was far behind Europe.

What we ourselves are most interested in, however, is not the spread of American democracy in Europe. That is primarily a matter for Europeans to decide. In his address Mr. Hull has little to say about Asia except to reiterate the Cairo Declaration, which decided to reduce Japan to a third-rate power. After crushing Japan, Mr. Hull apparently desires to see the whole of Asia embracing with open arms the blessings of American democracy. We are, therefore, curious to know what constitute those blessings. We are interested to know, not so much democratic tenets in the abstract, not so much a democratic polity in actual operation among white persons, as America's political, economic, and social democracy as applied to citizens whose skin like ours has a non-white pigment. Here we must confess that we are highly disappointed at the blessings offered. In its practical application to negroes, political democracy in America even today means "the grandfather clause," fraudulently depriving them of their constitutional right to vote. And "if by chance a negro were to slip through the meshes of the net he would not dare present himself at the polling booth, for he would be beaten with clubs and his very life would be in danger." Social democracy means the "Jim Crow laws" ordering negroes to travel in separate coaches and to sit only in the back of the trains. It means municipal ordinances relegating the blacks to the unhealthy parts of towns. It means miscegenation laws forbidding negroes to marry whites under a criminal penalty. And last but by no means the least, it means the practice of lynching when a negro has been suspected of violating a white woman, while the best class of negresses are subjected to insulting advances, their husbands being obliged to defend them at the risk of their lives. Economic democracy means the denial of important positions in public, commercial, or industrial enterprises to colored persons, however educated. It signifies the refusal of defense industries, even during this holy "war for democracy," to employ colored labor on anything like an equal basis with white labor.

The same discriminatory mentality is evinced mutatis mutandi regarding the treatment of Asiatic races designated "Mongolians," in America's nationality and immigration laws. Discrimination is also an everyday affair in the social and economic treatment of resident nationals and aliens tainted with that "Mongolian" blood. Against such a background it is not surprising that President Woodrow Wilson stoutly opposed the Japanese proposal on racial equality presented at the Paris Conference at the end of the last World War. Neither is it any wonder that the Atlantic Charter, unlike the Pacific Charter, is absolutely silent on racial discrimination.

We have no desire to interfere with American democracy in its homeland, however shocking it may look to us. It is primarily a problem which Americans should solve among themselves. But what we Asiatics certainly do not like is to have this American democracy foisted upon us. Its extension to this part of the world signifies to the teeming millions of Asia, a form of slavery which they would oppose and resist with all their combined strength. And it incidentally proves that the War we are now waging is a just war and that it is a defensive war, because its aims consist solely in protecting our homelands from the aggression of this American democracy as well as liberating them from the yoke of British tyranny.

UNITY CHARACTERIZES JAPAN'S HISTORY

Peace and Harmony Highly Valued by Japanese

By MOISES B. BAUTISTA
Written for the Nippon Times

Through all the periods of her history, the evolution of the Japanese nation is clear and unconfused like that of a single personality. Her past has been continuous as a rosary of crystals.

The great and unique blessing of an unbroken line of sovereignty and her self-confidence as an unconquered race has made Japan not only a strong but also a great nation.

The manifest spirit of impregnable unity, the determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with others and the will to progress are salient characteristics of Japanese History.

The most precious possession of the Japanese people is the Imperial Dynasty of Japan, the oldest reigning family in the world. The Japanese Imperial Family cannot be considered, properly speaking, a dynasty in the European sense, for European dynasties have fought with rival families to maintain their power. And the Imperial Family of Japan has never waged a dynastic war.

Inseparably Fixed

In Japan, the relations between the Imperial Family and the people are not those of conqueror and vanquished, but are inseparable, firmly fixed by the Imperial Rule standing on the basis of ethical virtues and respect for the Imperial House by the people.

The idea that the Japanese people sprang from the Imperial ancestors and are members of the families descended from those ancestors has brought a concrete unity between the Emperor and His subjects; they are one, a solid racial mass standing above any ethnological theories. The Japanese people conceive of the nation as a vast family, held together by force of a natural development, in which the Imperial Family stands at the head and the Sovereign represents the great family of which they are members.

In passing, it is of interest to note that the greatest fallacy of the West consists in examining and interpreting world events and historical facts from their own perspective. In so doing, they have entirely ignored the fact that the East was coeval with the West, and that the non-Western countries were populated by their own native peoples.

In the same way, Occidentals imagine that Japan has sinister schemes identical to those they have been practising for the past one century in all parts of the world. They want to see Japan in the light of their own standards. They judge Japan's motives by their own and no ordinary amount of argument can make them realize the truth.

Firm Throughout Ages

The geographical position of Japan would seem to have offered her the role of a Chinese province or an Indian colony; but the unshakable rock of her race-pride and her organic unity has stood firm throughout the ages, in spite of the mighty billows that surged upon her from the Continent. It is the most signal honor of the Japanese race to hold itself invincible, not only politically, but also most profoundly as a living spirit of freedom in life, thought and art.

The Japanese people love peace, for they know well its blessings, having enjoyed tranquillity during long stretches of time in their history.

At this juncture, it is of interest to note that the world's oldest Constitution promulgated by Prince Regent Shotoku, highly values peace and harmony.

Oriental philosophy is essentially the doctrine of harmony and coordination, not of egotism and selfishness which are the main sources of the present world conflagration. History clearly proves that Japan would never rise up in arms, until and unless the existence of her neighboring sisters' and in turn her own national existence are menaced by the intrigues of Non-Orientals.

During the Tokugawa period (1603-1867) or a lapse of more than 260 years, Japan experienced neither foreign nor civil war, enjoying complete peace. Indeed, this long period of domestic peace is a historical wonder. Japan is the only nation that has seen such a long period of peace and tranquillity.

The Japanese do not like war, for war is destructive, but once war is forced upon them, they are destined to win, because their spirit as a people will not allow their nation to be defeated and thus forever humiliated. Their victories throughout the ages against their enemies are merely the fruits of their reverence and loyalty to the Emperor and of their deep patriotism extant in the blood and soul of every Japanese.

Spiritual strength is the name of a powerful implement of war which Japan's enemies are at a loss to combat. They may have tanks for Japan's tanks; planes for Japan's planes; warships for Japan's warships, but what have they to compare with Japan's spiritual strength?

Chungking's Political Plight

Clashes Between Kuomintang and Chinese Communists Severely Criticized in United States

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

There are two domestic problems of a perplexing nature which are confronting the Chungking regime, namely, the constitutional problem and the adjustment of relations between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party. Of course, the most serious problems at present are the unpromising future of the resistance against Japan, on the one hand, and the increasing penetration by means of the dollar and military power of the United States on the other. But what Chiang Kai-shek is hoping for in his present plight is to preserve his already precarious existence by consolidating the domestic front, realizing that its internal collapse would prove fatal to his regime. Thus, he is trying to consolidate his position and to create the appearance of a modern state.

It was in consonance with this policy that Chiang Kai-shek requested of the 11th plenary session of the Chungking Kuomintang Party last autumn the strengthening of the Chungking's war power and the preparations for the founding of a constitutional state. The concrete measures which Chiang wished to be carried out by way of making preparations for the founding of a constitutional State were as follows:

(1) Political construction based on the establishment of constitutional government.

(2) Preparations for the maintenance of the dominant power of the Kuomintang even after the emancipation of political parties by the establishment of constitutional government.

(3) Self-sustaining economic reconstruction for the purpose of attaining self-sufficiency for the ultimate object of prosecuting the policy of resistance to Japan with the following concrete measures: thrift in consumption, currency contraction, production expansion and the stabilization of prices.

Chiang's Plans

In making the request for the execution of his domestic program, Chiang Kai-shek stressed the difficulty and complicated nature of the work of founding a constitutional State. But, his proposed plan has been subjected to severe criticism, particularly from the standpoint of democracy. His very intention to strengthen the dominant power of the Chunking Kuomintang even after the proposed emancipation of political parties would mean the suppression of the Chinese Communist party and other political parties, and naturally such a policy is liable to create serious misgivings to the politicians who are not members of the Kuomintang. Already the intellectual people under the Chungking regime have expressed their disapproval of the plan on the ground that in view of the large percentage of illiterate population (amounting to about 80 per cent) among the electorate, the hasty enforcement of a constitutional government will be certain to systematize dictatorship in utter disregard of the will of the people. One of the leaders of the Young China Party has declared that it is futile to speak about constitutional government when there is absolutely no freedom of speech and publication; while another of the same party also made his protest against Chiang's plan by declaring that the Chungking government should not create suspicion and misgiving among the masses by such a proposal and that what is more urgently needed at present is rather to prohibit the existing systems of secret police and gendarmerie politics. Thus, the leaders of parties other than the Kuomintang are entertaining much suspicion concerning Chiang's constitutional scheme.

The Chinese Communist party, too, has voiced its opposition to the same proposal by declaring that it is more important to carry out the policy of party emancipation and the realization of popular autonomy. This is meant particularly as a retort to the Kuomintang's overbearing attitude.

Now, it is interesting to note that despite Chiang Kai-shek's constitutional plan, there is a growing suspicion about his administration in the United States, particularly with respect to its attitude toward the Chinese Communist Party. There has been vehement criticism in some quarters in America that Chiang Kai-shek has been exerting strong pressure on the Chinese Communists, the recent particular case being military skirmishes between the troops of the Chinese Communist Party and those belonging to the River Defense Army under the command of General Hu Tsung-nan, the latter troops completely trapping the former. This incident is taken by some of the American journals as indicating that Chiang's policy is fascistic rather than democratic and that his regime has been carrying on oppressive measures against other Chinese political factions.

Fascism Suspected

According to a recent report of the New York correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet, political observers in the United States are suspecting that the Chungking regime is on the way to fascism, with its Kuomintang establishing a dictatorship and disapproving all other political parties. The New York Times has also shown sympathy toward the Chinese Communists in their relations with the Chungking Kuomintang, and regards Chungking as undemocratic because under it one party possesses absolute power.

Thus, the substance of Chiang's proposed constitutional government has been attacked both internally and externally, and his administration stigmatized as undemocratic. Against such foreign criticism, Sun Fo, head of the Legislative Yuan, has recently stated that America's sympathy toward the Chinese Communist Party and its denunciation of the Chungking Kuomintang were based on misunderstanding and added rather sarcastically that Chinese democracy cannot be an imitation of Anglo-Saxon democracy by way of evading the issue over the political trend of the Chungking regime. He has, however, recently admitted that the Chungking Kuomintang unfortunately failed to realize democracy because it allowed itself to be degraded by assuming the attitude and practice of the ruling class.

It is apparent from the words of Sun Fo himself that the trend of the Kuomintang is toward the ascendancy of a single political party under the Chungking regime. And this makes its relations with the Chinese Communist Party a most difficult problem. It should be noted that the basic demand of this party is democratic solution of various existing problems. Its leader Chou En-lai made the following demands on the recent occasion of the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Day:

1. The Chungking regime should recognize the legitimate position of the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.
2. The military blockade of the Communist Party by Chungking troops should be abandoned.
3. The Chungking regime should supply military expenses and weapons to the Communist Army.
4. The existing Communist government should be recognized as local government.

Thus, there is no prospect of any solution for either the problem of constitutional politics or the muddled Kuomintang-Communist relation which have been exposed to foreign criticisms. These knotty problems have led to a re-examination and revaluation of the Chungking regime by the Anglo-American nations. Moreover, the vexing relations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Communist Party are entangled with a delicate diplomatic problem with the Soviet Union, whose sphere of influence extends over Outer Mongolia. The Chungking regime is thus placed in a serious plight of its own making.